

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, SEP. 28, 1837.

No. 39 Vol. 52

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos. 3 00
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
fice.

ADVERTISING.
Square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$1; six months \$7.50, twelve months
\$15. Longones in proportion.

Good Bargains!

DESIROUS to close my business in Lexing-
ton, I offer for sale, in lots to suit purchas-
ers, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
WINES & LIQUORS,

At prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory to
all who wish to purchase. Persons wishing to
embark in the business would do well to exam-
ine his stock—to such, advantageous terms will
be offered.

Country Dealers, Tavern-keepers, House-
keepers and others, who wish to replenish their
stock, have now an opportunity to

BUY BETTER BARGAINS.

Than at any other time. West of the Mountains.
The lovers of GOOD WINES & BRAND-
IES, have now an opportunity of supplying
themselves with a superior article, and on bet-
ter terms than at any time before in the West.
These Wines and Liquors are the careful selec-
tion from every market that promised a PURE
ARTICLE. Should the Stock not be dispo-
sed of by the 27TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
it will, on that day, be offered AT PUBLIC
AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bid-
der, in lots to suit purchasers—at which time,
or before, the terms of sale will be made
known.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, September, 1837.

Persons indebted to me, and particular-
ly those who have open accounts, are earnestly
requested to call and liquidate the same, as ear-
ly as possible.

BENJ. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

PUBLIC SALE OF

CHAUMIERE,

LYING IN JESSAMINE COUNTY;

One of the handsomest improved Places
in Kentucky

The undersigned being about to remove to
the "Far West," will on THURSDAY OCTO-
BER 10, 1837,

PROCEED to sell at Public Auction to the
highest bidder, one of the most valuable
Tracts of Land in the State. The tract now
offered for sale, is well known to the public as
the celebrated *Chaumiere des Prairies* of the late
Colonel Meade; whether for its advantages as
regards its location, being only 8 1/2 miles from
Lexington, and 14 miles from the Nicholasville
Turnpike, or for the quality of the soil, timber,
and water, it cannot be surpassed in the State.
The Tract contains

400 ACRES.

Well improved, and can be seen by any per-
son disposed to purchase at any time previous
to the sale.

There will be also sold at the same times
Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wheat, Corn,
Hemp in stack, and Farming Utensils of every
description; also, HOUSE & KITCHEN
FURNITURE.

If deemed necessary, the land can be sold in
two pieces of about 334 acres, and 64 acres.
Each piece being well improved with necessary
buildings, &c. for a family. Also will be sold,
600 Acres in Ohio County, on Lewis
creek, 5 miles from the town of Hartford.

Terms of Sale. For the Land—one third
cash in hand, the remainder in one and two
years without interest, if punctually paid, a
lien being retained on the Land. For the other
articles—\$10 and under, cash in hand; over
that amount 12 months credit, notes with ap-
proved security will be required. The sale
will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the
Land will be sold precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.

WM. ROBARDS.
September 15th, 1837.—37-3t.

Obs. & Intel. insert 3t.

Administrators Sale

ON SATURDAY, September 30, 1837, will
be sold at the residence of George Clugston,
three miles from Lexington, on the Wil-
chester Turnpike, the Personal Estate of Wil-
liam K. Clugston, deceased, consisting of

1 Young NEGRO MAN,
1 do do WOMAN, and
two CHILDREN,
HORSES, 1 MULE, BEDS, &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m., on a
credit of one month, for all sums over five
dollars, bond and approved security required.

GEORGE CLUGSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 14, 1837.—37-3t

Observer and Rep. insert 3t

THE PURCHASERS

AT the Sale of THOMAS KEMPER, deceased,
are here notified, that Gold and Silver, or
its equivalent, will be required of them in dis-
charge of their respective Notes.

LEVI KEMPER,
BENJ. KEMPER,
Sept. 20, 1837.—38-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the es-
tate of B. C. RANDALL, dec'd, are request-
ed to present them to the undersigned, prop-
erly authenticated, for settlement; and those ow-
ing the estate, are requested to make immediate
payment.

L. C. RANDALL,
U. P. RANDALL,
Agents.

From the Globe.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

V. B. W.

Maine	2	Ruggles & Williams
N. Hampshire	2	Hubbard & Pierce
Vermont	2	Prentiss & Swift
Massachusetts	2	Webster & Davis
Rhode Island	2	Knight & Robbins
Connecticut	2	Niles & Smith
New York	2	Wright & Tallmadge
New Jersey	1	Southard & Wall
Delaware	2	Bayard & Clayton
Pennsylvania	2	Buchanan & McKean
Maryland	2	Kent & Spencer
Virginia	2	Rives & Roane
North Carolina	2	Brown & Strange
South Carolina	2	Calhoun & Preston
Georgia	2	King & Calhoun
Alabama	2	King & Clay
Mississippi	1	Black & Walker
Louisiana	2	Nicholas & Moulton
Tennessee	1	White & Grunoy
Kentucky	2	Clay & Crittenden
Arkansas	2	Sevier & Fulton
Missouri	2	Benlow & Linn
Illinois	2	Robinson & Young
Indiana	1	Smith & Tipton
Ohio	2	Morris & Allen
Michigan	2	Lyons & Norvell
	34	18

A list of members of Congress for the Twenty-
fifth Congress. The names of the democratic
members are printed in roman letters, and the
federalists in italics.

MAINE.

John Fairfield
Timothy J. Carter
F. O. Smith
Thomas Davce
Jonathan Cilley
Hugh J. Anderson
George Evans
Joseph C. Noyes

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Samuel Cushman
James Farrington
Charles A. Horton
Joseph Weeks
Jared W. Williams
MASSACHUSETTS.
William Parmenter
Nathaniel B. Borden
Richard Fletcher
S. C. Phillips

VERMONT.

Caleb Cushing
Levi Lincoln
Geo. Grennell
Geo. N. Briggs
W. B. Cullen
J. Q. Adams
John Reed
W. S. Hastings
Robert B. Cranston

RHODE ISLAND.

Joseph L. Tillinghast
Robert B. Cranston
CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey
Samuel Fish
Elisha Haley
Thomas T. Whittelsey
J. A. Phelps
Orin Holt

NEW YORK.

Isaac Fletcher
Hiland Hall
William Slade
Heman Allen
Horace Everett
Thomas B. Jackson
Abraham Vanderveer
C. C. Canby

NEW JERSEY.

John Moore
Ely Moore
Governor Kemble
Obadiah Titus
Nathl Jones
John C. Brodhead
Zadock Pratt
Robert McClellan
Henry Vail

PENNSYLVANIA.

Albert Gallatin
John I. DeGraff
John Palmer
James B. Spencer
John Edwards
Arphaxad Loomis
Henry Foster

DELAWARE.

Abraham P. Grant
Isaac H. Bronson
John H. Prentiss
Amasa J. Parker
John C. Clark
Andrew D. W. Bruyn
Hiram Gray
Wm Taylor

MARYLAND.

Bennett Bicknell
Wm H. Noble
Saml Birdsall
John T. Andrews
Edward C. Liss
Oleary Hoffman
David Russell

VIRGINIA.

Mark H. Sibley
Timothy Childs
Luther C. Peck
Richard P. Marvin
Mildred Fillmore
Charles F. Mitchell

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Murray
John Pope
Edward Ramsey
Jos R. Underwood
Sherrod Williams
James Harlan

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John Calhoun
Wm J. Graves
John White
Richard Hanes
Richard H. Meffice
John Chandler
Wm W. Southgate

RECAPITULATION.

Dem.	Fed.
Mane	6
New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	2
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	6
Vermont	1
New York	30
New Jersey	10
Pennsylvania	17
Delaware	1
Maryland	4
Virginia	15
North Carolina	5
South Carolina	2
Georgia	8
Kentucky	2
Tennessee	4
Ohio	8
Indiana	1
Louisiana	1
Mississippi	2
Illinois	2
Alabama	3
Missouri	2
Arkansas	1
Michigan	1
	129
	113

Democratic majority, 16.

Mr. ADAMS offered for consideration

the three following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-
cate to this House, so far as may be con-
sistent with the public interest, all the
correspondence between the Government
of the United States and that of Mexico
concerning the boundary between them,
and particularly concerning any proposi-
tion for a cession of territory belonging
to the Mexican confederation to the United
States; and also all correspondence
relating thereto between the Department
of State and the Diplomatic Representa-
tives of the United States in Mexico, and
of the said Department with those of the
Mexican Republic accredited to the Gov-
ernment of the United States.

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-
cate to this House whether any proposi-
tion has been made on the part of the
Republic of Texas to the Government of
the United States for the annexation of
the said Republic of Texas to this Union,
and if such proposition has been made,
what answer has been returned, and all
correspondence which has taken place
relating thereto.

Resolved, That the President of the

United States be requested to communi-
cate to this House, so far as the public
interest will permit, the correspondence
between the Government of the United
States and that of Great Britain relating
to the Northeastern boundary of the United
States, since the message of the late
President to the Senate of the United
States of the 15th of June, 1835.

Movement of Troops.—The New York

Post of Tuesday says that four Compa-
nies of the Second Regiment of the United
States Infantry, from Fort Howard,
Green Bay, have reached that city and
proceeded to Fort Hamilton, which sta-
tion they will occupy until the season is
sufficiently far advanced to open the new
campaign in Florida. These troops
we understand are to form a part of the
Army Corps ordered to concentrate in
Florida during the month of October next.
The following officers accompany the
command: Bvt. Major Hoffman, first
Lieut. Patten, second Lieut. Bumford,
second Lieut. Anderson, second Lieut.
Wessells, and Surgeon Satterlee.—Balt.
Amer.

It is stated in the Georgia Federal Union

that as a matter of precaution the
Governor of that State has determined to
organize a sufficient force of volunteers
in the Cherokee circuit, for the protec-
tion of the people of that part of Georgia
against any depredations or hostilities
that the Cherokee and Creek Indians in
that section may be disposed to commit
on unoffending and peaceful citizens. It
is apprehended that the removal of those
Indians will not be effected without blood-
shed, unless a sufficient military force
is organized to overawe them.—Ib.

Mexico.—The New York Courier has

Vera Cruz papers to the 16th August.
They are said to contain a manifesto of
General Santa Anna, on the late occur-
rences of his political life. He has left
his hacienda, Mango de Clava, and gone
to Jalappa, in the hope of restoring his
health, which has been greatly affected
by his campaign in Texas. The Mexi-
can fleet had sailed from Vera Cruz on
the 7th August in search of the Texan
squadron.—Ib.

Spoils of Office.—By the accession of

the Queen of England, the Attorney

General will have received a sum in the
shape of fees to the amount of 100,000.
for signing patents of office.

Shocking.—At a shooting match in St.

Francis Co. Arkansas, on the 7th ult., a
dispute occurred between two men named
Rachels and Carothers, in the course of
which Rachels was about to shoot Car-
others. The son of Carothers observing
this, fired with a rifle at Rachels, missed
him, and shot his own father. He then
snatched another rifle from a bystander,
and shot down Rachels, who was trying
to make his escape; after which he sur-
rendered himself to the civil authorities.

New Theory of the Universe.—A Mr.

B. Lemoine, of O. has invented a new
planetary system. He contends that the
earth does not go over or around the sun
in any manner whatever; but that in-
stead of this, it has a centre of its own
outside of the sun, round which it re-
volves producing the various seasons.

A woman who uniformly makes good

coffee does not scold even on a washing
day, and would not be ashamed to be
seen before breakfast time, will certainly
make a good wife.

New Bishop of Quebec.—A gentleman

in this city of undoubted veracity assures
us that the Rev. Adolphus Fitzclarence,
son of the late King, has been appointed
to the vacant see. This portion of the
vineyard will be peculiarly favored in
the possession of such a laborer, who,
both by precept and example will drive
hypocrisy, at least, from amongst us.—
Toronto Advocate.

The following is related as a dialogue

between a drunkard and his wife; it is in
perfect accordance with the unreasona-
bleness of drunkards in general.

"I say Molly, what have you got for
dinner?" "I told you, this morning, we
had nothing in the house." "O, well, let
me take the baby, and you pick up some-
thing." "So you told me this morning;
but there's nothing to pick." "Oh pick
up some bread and potatoes, Molly; pick
up something." "But Mr. Lindsay, there's
nothing in the house." "Nothing at all."
"No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nor po-
tatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that
can be eaten." "Well, Well, Molly, I
say pick up a little something or other,
and let us have a dinner for I am in a
hurry."

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada

which was convened a short time since, has
appeared, being prorogued by order of the Gov-
ernment, without doing more than interchange
with the Executive Departments the usual com-
munications at the opening of that Assembly.
The message of Lord Gosford was satisfactorily
answered by the Legislative Council, but the
House of Commons in their response, so far
from expressing satisfaction with the proceed-
ings that have occurred in the mother country
relating to Canadian affairs, say that the Gov-
ernment, metropolitan and colonial, have
destroyed any remains of confidence on the part
of the colonists, and confirmed them in their
course of opposition. The address having been
presented to Lord Gosford, he returned for
answer that he should lose no time in transmit-
ting it to England, and that whilst he regretted
the determination to interrupt the regular course
of the governmental operations by withholding
supplies, notwithstanding the assurances held out
of a correction of existing evils, he should in the
mean time as the representative of his sovereign
exercise to the best his judgment the powers
vested in him for the preservation of the rights
and advancement of the interest and welfare
of all classes of her Canadian subjects. The pro-
rogation immediately followed. Some men-
tion is made in the Canadian papers of the
conduct of M. Pontois, the French Ambassador
to the United States, who has been on a tour
through Canada, and is said to have identified
himself in some measure with the French op-
timists. We hope and believe that there is a
mistake in the matter, as M. Pontois knows
and would doubtless pursue the course most
proper existing circumstances.

Enormous Bird.—Mr. Temple in his

"Travels in Peru," relates that he once
had an opportunity of shooting a condor.
It was so satiated with its repast on the
carcass of a horse, says he, as to suffer
me to approach within pistol shot before
it extended its enormous wings to
take flight, which was to me the signal
to fire, and having loaded with an ample
charge of bullets, my aim proved effectual
and fatal. What a formidable monster
did I behold in the ravine beneath me,
screaming and flapping in the last convul-
sive struggle of life! It may be difficult
to believe that the most gigantic animal
which inhabits the earth or the ocean can
be equaled in size by a tenant of the air;
and those persons who have never seen
a larger bird than our mountain eagle
will probably read with astonishment of
a species of that same bird in the South-
ern hemisphere, being so large and strong
as to seize an ox with its talons, and lift
it into the air whence it lets it fall to the
ground in order to kill it and to prey up-
on the carcass. But this astonishing
must in a great degree subside, when the
dimensions of the bird are taken into con-
sideration, and which, incredible as they
may appear, I now insert verbatim from
a note taken down with my own hand.
When the wings are spread, they meas-
ure sixteen paces, forty feet in extent,
from point to point. The feathers are

eight paces, twenty feet in length, and
the quill part two palms, eight inches in
circumference.—It is said to have
strength enough to carry off a live rhi-
noceros.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Parish of Assumption, La. }
August 18th, 1837. }

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bulletin:

Sir I avail myself of the medium of your col-
umns, to communicate to the public a horrid
murder perpetrated in this vicinity, on Monday
the 14th inst.

Solomon W. Griffin, the overseer on the plan-
tation of Col. A. Pugh, on the morning of the
14th inst. went to the place in which the hands
were chopping wood, for the purpose of measur-
ing the work of the previous week. About 12
o'clock, his horse was taken up by one of the
neighbors, without any saddle, and sent home an
hour or so after wards. The circumstance ex-
cited a suspicion of his having been thrown
from his horse, and immediate search was insti-
tuted and continued during the day time, until
Wednesday morning, the 16th, when the body
was found interred in a hole about four feet long,
and two and a half deep, covered with pickets
and earth.

On raising the body, it was discovered that he
had received a heavy blow on the right side of the
forehead from a club, and his head was nearly
severed from the body with some sharp instru-
ment.

The most active measures were taken to se-
cure the perpetrators of so gross an outrage
against the peace of the community, and two
negro men belonging to the plantation have
been lodged in jail, and taken their trial to-day.
The two slaves taken up, were purchased last
spring.

Mr. Griffin was from Bertie county, North
Carolina, and had been residing on the same
plantation for three or four years past. He
was generally esteemed by all who knew him,
and bore the character of an upright and hon-
est man. He has left a wife and one child to
mourn his fate.

W. W. P.
The Donaldsonville (La.) Advocate, after
giving an account of the affair, says:

"Colonel Pugh having made these discover-
ies, he stated at a moment, but had every ac-
cuse, upon whom the slightest suspicion could
rest, apprehended. Seven of the wretches have
paid the forfeit of their crime, and the balance
are undergoing their trials. It is to be regret-
ted that the ringleader, with one or two of his
associates, have made their escape, but it is
hoped they will soon be secured. The circum-
stances of this appalling event has naturally
created a powerful excitement in Donaldson-
ville."

Cockroaches vs. Shin Plasters.—How

much have I to pay you for my break-
fast? said a gentleman yesterday morn-
ing to the keeper of a French Restau-
rant below Canal street.

"Seven bit, sare."

"There, take your change out of
that," said the gentleman, throwing
down a pledge of the Second Municipi-
pality, which looked like an old tatter-
ed and posted Continental, altho'
only two days out of Mr. Doane's
hands.

"Sacre! I no want such dam rotten
stuff as dat; I no take him no more,
sare."

"Why not? It passes current."

"Yes sare, he pass too dam current
for my use. I lock up twelve dollar,
twenty-five cent last night in my draw-
er, and de dam cockroach he take him
all; no leave me notin but fragment.
He eat up Monsieur Nye, he eat Mon-
sieur Doane, he eat up de Second
Municipality, he eat up my profit.—
Dam he eat me up next."

"But, my dear sir, can you give me
any reason why these 'dam cockroach,'
as you call them, should eat up these
notes in preference to any other?"

"Give you reason! by gar sir, I give
you six, seven, eight reason. De bill
he is so ragged, so what you call him
rotten, dat dey paste him up all
ovare. De cockroach he like paste,
he eat him and he eat the bill too, and
I make all de loss and lose all de profit.
I take no more Second Municipi-
pality.—Sacre! de more I take de
poorer I get off."

The gentleman finding the French-
man determined in his opposition,
planned his Mexican casting received
his bitt change, and travelled.—M. O.
Picayune.

From a London Paper.

BALLOON ASCENSION,

AND FATAL DESCENT OF THE PAR-

ACHUTE.

Vauxhall Garden was crowded during the
whole of Monday afternoon by an immense
assemblage of persons, drawn together to witness
the hazardous, and we regret to add, fatal ex-
periment of Mr. Cocking, to descend from an
altitude of upwards of a mile in a parachute of
his own invention. No attempt of a similar
description has been made in London since the
experiment of Monsieur Garnerin, upwards of
thirty years ago; and the greatest curiosity was
naturally excited as to the result. Thousands
of persons filled all the streets and avenues in
the neighborhood of Vauxhall, and a joyous
crowd gathered on every eminence and open
spot that commanded a fair view of the hori-
zon. The time fixed for the ascent of the aro-
nant was five o'clock, but on entering the gar-
dens at that hour, the process of inflation of Mr.
Green's Nassau balloon was not yet completed.
This afforded an opportunity of inspecting the
parachute in which Mr. Cocking contemplated
his aerial descent.

Mr. Cocking explained that his parachute
was constructed on a totally different plan from
that of M. Garnerin. The latter he described
as of the form of an umbrella, closed at the
moment of descent, but expanded by the atmos-
phere as it approached the earth, and forming

a sort of canopy over the aeronaut. His para-
chute, on the contrary, was in the form of an
umbrella reversed, the cavity containing the
air being turned uppermost, with the view, he
said, of preventing the oscillation which proved
so disastrous to M. Garnerin.

The parachute was surrounded by a hoop,
to which a basket or car was attached by sev-
eral cords. Mr. Cocking expressed the utmost
confidence in the result of his experiment, but
it appeared that it was a confidence which he
did not feel. His restless looks and nervous
manner seemed to belie the bravery of his
speech, and more than once it appeared that
his mind was ill at ease, and that he would
willingly have postponed the attempt until a
less hazardous trial had assured him of its
safety.

At six o'clock Messrs. Green and Spencer en-
tered their balloon, which was allowed to as-
cend to an altitude of about forty feet, that the
parachute might be brought directly under it,
and securely fixed. It was seven o'clock be-
fore all the preparations were completed, at
which time the whole apparatus was distinctly
visible to every one in the gardens. The band
of the Surrey yeomanry suddenly struck up the
national anthem, which being considered to be
the signal for the cords to be loosened, a loud
huzza proceeded from the gardens and was re-
echoed by the impatient mob outside. At this
moment a tube or pipe of iron was lowered by
the Messrs. Green and Spencer from the car of
their balloon through the orifice in the para-
chute, and past the basket in which Mr. Cock-
ing was to

time Mr. Spencer and myself were busily engaged in dividing our ballast into small parcels, so that we might be able to throw them over without injury to the parachute.

"As soon as we found that we had arrived over the fields, and presuming that no danger could arise from the falling of the ballast, we quickly began to relieve ourselves of that essential commodity. In doing this our anxiety respecting any of it lodging in the parachute was much relieved by finding that the machine continually swung backwards and forwards, evidently occasioned by the operation of the currents through which we passed, so that we were enabled without difficulty to cast away the bags without damage to the vehicle. Immediately below us, we continued to discharge ballast until we had lessened our quantity by 50 lbs. in addition to that already sent over. The balloon now began to rise, and soon entered a tier of clouds, when we lost sight of the earth. So great, however, was the resistance offered by the parachute, to this dense atmosphere, that we were again obliged, in order to attain the elevation Mr. Cocking pressed (for that gentleman considered that the greater the distance he had to fall, the greater would be the atmospheric pressure under the parachute, and therefore the easier his descent) to rid ourselves of 400 lbs more ballast, and even then, we only arrived at the height of 5000 feet, which is a trifle less than a mile.

"We were still 3000 feet lower than Mr. Cocking's desired elevation.

"Whilst these operations were going on, Mr. Spencer and myself held a conversation with our appended neighbor and friend, which was entirely confined to the progress we were making. Mr. Cocking manifested much anxiety, and wishing to be informed how we were rising, requesting to know when every additional elevation of 500 feet was accomplished.

"As soon as we had attained the height of 5000 feet I told him that it would be impossible for us to get up as high as he desired in sufficient time for him to descend by the light of day. Upon this Mr. Cocking said, then I shall very soon leave you; but tell me whereabouts I am? Mr. Spencer, who had a few minutes before caught a glimpse of the earth, answered, 'we appear to be on a level with Greenwich.' I then asked him if he felt himself quite comfortable, and whether he found that the practical trial bore out the calculations he had made? Mr. Cocking replied, 'yes, I never felt more comfortable or more delighted in my life.' Shortly afterwards Mr. Cocking said, 'well, now I shall leave you.' I answered, 'I wish you a very good night and a safe descent, if you are determined to make it, and not to use the tackle.'

"I should here observe, that with an anxiety to prevent any accident arising in the event of the violence of the wind rendering it impossible for a descent to be attempted, an apparatus had been constructed under the direction of Mr. F. Gye, to afford us the facility of assisting Mr. Cocking to haul himself up into the car of the balloon, and that this is the tackle to which I thus alluded.

"Mr. Cocking to this question made no other reply than 'good night, Spencer, good night Green.'

"At this instant I desired Mr. Spencer to take fast hold of the ropes, and like myself to crouch down in the car. In consequence of being compelled to keep hold of the valve line, of course I had not time to do so, and was unable for the purpose of safety. With that hand, fortunately, in the perilous situation into which we were speedily thrown, I was able to maintain my position.

"Scarcely were these words uttered before we felt a slight jerk upon the liberating iron, but quickly discovered, from not having changed our elevation, that Mr. Cocking had failed in his attempt to free himself. Another but more powerful jerk ensued, and an instant the balloon shot upwards with the velocity of a skyrocket.

"The effect upon us at this moment is almost beyond description. The immense machine which suspended us between heaven and earth, whilst it appeared to be forced upwards with terrific violence through unknown and untraveled regions, amidst the howlings of a fearful hurricane, rolled about as though revelling in a freedom for which it had long struggled, but which until that moment it had been kept in absolute ignorance. At length, as if somewhat fatigued by its exertions, gradually assumed the motions of a snake working its way with astonishing speed towards a given object. During this frightful operation, the gas was rushing in torrents from the upper and lower valves, the more particularly from the latter, as the density of the atmosphere through which we were forcing our progress pressed so heavily upon the valve at the top, the balloon as to admit of comparatively but a small escape by that aperture.

"At this juncture, had it not been for the application to our mouths of two pipes leading into an air bag with which we had furnished ourselves previous to starting, we must within a minute have been suffocated, and so, but by different means, have shared the melancholy fate of our friend.

"This was formed of silk, sufficiently capacious to contain 100 gallons of atmospheric air. Prior to our ascent the bag was inflated, with the assistance of a pair of bellows, with 50 gallons of air, so allowing for any expansion which might be produced in the upper regions. Into one end of this bag were introduced two flexible tubes, and the moment we felt ourselves to be going up, in the manner just described, Mr. Spencer, as well as myself, placed either of them in our mouths. By this simple contrivance we were preserved from instantaneous suffocation, a result which must have ensued from the apparently endless volume of gas with which the car was enveloped.

"The gas, notwithstanding all our precautions, from the violence of its operation on the human frame, almost immediately deprived us of sight, and we were both, as far as our visionary powers were concerned, in a state of total darkness for between four and five minutes.

"As soon as we had partially regained the use of our eyes, and had somewhat recovered from the effects of the awful scene into which, from the circumstances, we had been plunged, our first attention was directed to the barometer. I soon discovered that my powers had not sufficiently returned to enable me to see the mercury, but Mr. Spencer found that it stood at 13.39, giving an elevation of 23,384 feet, or about four miles and a quarter.

I do not conceive, from the length of time I had been liberating the gas, that this was anything like our greatest altitude, for we were evidently effecting a rapid ascent. The barometer is corroborated by a rough calculation, which leads me to believe, knowing the customary rate at which gas makes its escape, taken into consideration in conjunction with the length of time I had been pulling the valve-line, that we had lost at least 30,000 feet of gas, or 150,000 gallons, a total of 5,000 feet more than my own balloon will contain.

"As I have stated, we were now rapidly on the descent, having got rid of all the unusual annoyances to which I have referred. Finding ourselves suffering severely from cold, we referred to the thermometer, which stood at 28, four degrees below the freezing point.

"Recollecting the late hour at which we quitted Vauxhall, I now began to feel anxious about the time, and on applying to Mr. Spencer, ascertained that it wanted not more than a quarter to nine o'clock. I became extremely anxious to make our way through the cloud as quickly as possible, which having done we proceeded, until we had reached within some 300 feet of the ground, when we found it requisite, from our inability to ascertain the nature of the ground, the whole country beneath us offering the appearance of thick woods, to cast out every

article of ballast and moveable matters, even to ropes and ballast-bags, in order to prevent us coming in contact with what was supposed to be trees. After calling out for some time, and hanging out the grapnel, we heard voices in reply, and the parties speedily drew us to a safe place of landing, which proved to be close to the village of Olham, near Town Malling, seven miles west of Maidstone, and 28 from London.

"The balloon was packed, and conveyed in a cart to Town Malling, where we were most hospitably treated and provided with beds by the Rev. Mr. Money; who singularly related, informed me that he is the son of Maj. Money, the aeronaut, who, on the 23d of July, 1785, ascended from Norwich, and fell into the sea 20 miles from Lowestoft.

"At half past ten o'clock in the morning we quitted Town Malling, and it was not until our arrival at Wrotham, at which place I inquired whether they had heard where Mr. Cocking had descended, that I became acquainted with the unexpected and melancholy result of his experiment.

"I trust it is needless for me to say, how deeply the feelings of Mr. Spencer and myself were harrowed up by the sad intelligence thus conveyed to us.

"It is only due to the late Mr. Cocking I should add, that throughout the whole of our voyage, up to the moment when we released himself from the balloon, he displayed the greatest courage and fortitude, and the expression of his features, and the light and joyous, although earnest way, in which he made his enquiries and conversed with us, manifested his great satisfaction that at length a theory to which he had devoted the last twenty-five years of his life was about to be triumphantly put to the test.

"We were up about one hour and twenty minutes. Individually my opinion was, that having withstood the difficulties and severe pressure of the atmosphere in its descent, Mr. Cocking's parachute would accomplish its descent with perfect safety."

From the Globe.

MEXICO.—We have received news, papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th of August, inclusive. From their contents it would appear that the country was in a quiet state, and that its Government was sedulously engaged in prosecuting plans of reform. The report of the Minister of Finance presents a frightful deficit, which it is obscurely hinted the church must supply. With regard to Texas, there seems to be an entire apathy among the people, as well as on the part of the Governments, from which the journals are endeavoring to arouse them by daily appeals, displaying the most ferocious hatred to the people and institutions of the United States. As it would be difficult to characterize these articles, we shall present specimens of some of them, which indicate either madness or extreme audacity in their writers, or, what is more probable, their firm reliance on the ignorance and want of judgment of those whom they address.

The first extract which we shall make is from the *Inve stigador*, a paper established by the ultra priest party:

"Well, what is to become of Texas?

We hear this question daily asked in coffee houses, the streets, the public walks and private parties, and nobody seems to be able to answer it. Some believe that Texas is lost forever; others, and the greater number, think that nothing would be easier than to reconquer that territory, if means were applied for the purpose, and this is our own opinion; but at the same time we conceive that it cannot be effected, unless we declare war against the United States. War with the United States is indispensable; it is necessary, it is useful, it is convenient under existing circumstances; in fact, it is the only means of rallying the Mexican people around their Government, and of giving to the nation that respectability which it does not now possess abroad. In fact, what is now going on? To suppose that the adventurers in Texas are the only enemies whom we have to encounter is a most egregious error. Do we not see that the citizens of the United States are making, or endeavoring to make, their fortunes out of the Mexican lands? Do we not see daily departing from New York and New Orleans, men, arms, provisions and other articles for the ports of Texas, under the very eyes of the authorities of those places? Do we not see the Government of the United States, in order to protect the usurpations in Texas, daily seizing our vessels of war and *guarda costas*, under some pretext or other, in order by this means to prevent the pirates from being pursued as they should be? And we are to consider ourselves satisfied, after all the injuries sustained in consequence of these proceedings, with the mere restitution of our vessels, without any punishment having been inflicted upon the officers who have committed these horrible villainies. What was done to the pirate Hurd, took the *guarda costa* Correo, commanded by Thompson? What has been done to the captain of the *Grampus*, who, in 1832, carried into New Orleans the schooner of war General Santa Anna, commanded by Villareal? And lastly, what has been done to the pirate captain of the sloop of war *Natchez*, who so perfidiously surprised and seized the brig *Urrea*, merely because she was engaged in preventing the trade in articles contraband of war, carried on from the United States with Texas?

"Are not these acts sufficient to make the blood of any true Mexican who loves the honor of his country boil in his veins? We well know what has been the conduct of the Government of the United States; its recognition of the independence of Texas alone authorizes us to break with it. And shall we, after the decided and open protection which that Government has granted to the adventurers who have introduced themselves into Texas, allow the United States to enjoy the advantages of our commerce? We know that the Anglo-Americans, or at least those of the South, are our enemies; and is it not best that we should cut off all relations with them? We shall at least have no spies among us, and they will no longer continue to receive our precious metals, in return for their cloths and baccon-

We have said, that in order to recover Texas, we must declare war against the United States, which are really at war with us already. But, it will be said, what resources has the Government for carrying on such a war? None, indeed at present; but the simple declaration of a war by us will afford them abundance. It will be insisted, that as we have no means to carry on the war against Texas, much less shall we be able to support one against the United States. We, however, maintain, from our experience in the affair, that it will be easier to find resources for a war with the United States than for one with Texas; because the former will be a national contest to an infinitely greater extent than the latter; because it will demonstrate to us the danger into which we are now running, without being aware of it; and because the present is one of those cases in which a nation allows itself to be despoiled without murmuring, and considering the question as purely local, is unaware of its importance. When however, it has been clearly shown that the United States not only wish to seize Texas, but also to plant their standard in the capital of the Mexican Republic, the nation will awake from its apathy, and will display that spirit which preserved the independence of France and of Spain, and which enabled us to conquer our own; then will private individuals come forward with their contributions, and our fair countrywomen will yield their most precious ornaments to supply the means of defence; then will our clergy who have been considered so selfish, give up their property, for upon the salvation of our country depends the salvation of the Christian religion; otherwise we shall see the heretics of the North erecting their synagogues among us. The war with Texas, on the contrary, can never excite the interest of the whole Mexican nation; few Mexicans hold any property in that country, and the nation, although owning the territory, has never reaped any benefit from it; hence there is little desire to defend it, and great coldness is manifested with regard to the reverse of San Jacinto. But if this valuable territory be lost, the California will undergo the same fate; the same will be the fate of New Mexico and Chihuahua, and we shall insensibly be reduced within the narrow limits of our former Federal District. It is therefore material that we should not deceive ourselves; if we wish to preserve the integrity of our territory, war with the United States is indispensable, or we should exact from them a satisfaction corresponding with the injury we have sustained from them.

"Moreover, we have, on our side many claims to be urged, and many points of territorial right to be examined. For instance—could Spain alienate the Floridas after the proclamation of our independence at Dolores? Could France dispose of Louisiana without the consent of Spain? If this right on the part of Spain be yet valid she would evidently urge it; and when we have recourse to arms for the recovery of our territories, we ought to consider whether after having obtained the restitution of the Mississippi, we should not carry our limits to the Missouri or the Ohio. These are considerations of the utmost importance, which our cabinet ought not to forget, particularly as it is aided by a Council of wise men, and a Conservative Power composed of distinguished patriots.

"But the advantages to be derived, in our opinion, from a war with the Northern Republic, will not merely unite us more firmly, and procure additional resources to the Government—an object certainly of much importance—but it will also serve to weaken the power and influence of the institutions of that Republic, by dividing it into two parts. A war between the United States and Mexico will be the sentence of death to the manufactures of the former country; we shall cease to be as we now are, the principal consumers of those manufactures; our precious metals will no longer go to support the credit of their artificial currency; and our cruisers will destroy their commerce. In the state of things we doubt that the union between the States of the North and the South could subsist; as we do not see what advantage the former can derive by exposing their property to danger in a war, the result of which can only be to give greater influence to the States of the South and West, while those of the North would be ruined, and their commerce totally destroyed.

"What losses could we sustain in such a war? None by sea; and we have none to fear on land. Our coasts are fortunately guarded by Providence; for the *comito*, (yellow fever,) as well as their local peculiarities give us a decisive advantage. Nor need we fear a blockade. At what period could it take place? In the winter the northwesterly storms protect us, and in the summer the yellow fever. Besides, will England, France and the other Powers which trade with us, be willing to recognise such a blockade as the Anglo-Americans can establish with their fifteen or twenty vessels? Shall we gain no friends among the maritime Powers by such a proceeding?"

The *Imperial* goes much farther. This paper has been lately established under the superintendence of Colonel Cortina, formerly Governor of the Federal District; a man of decided talents and considerable literary acquirements, but remarkable for the violence of his opinions. If, however, he be the author of the article of which the following is a part, what judgement can we entertain of his reasoning powers or his candour?

"If the United States surpass us in population and in commercial wealth, we, on the other hand, exceed them in mili-

tary resources. The profound peace which they have enjoyed for more than fifty years—for the passing visit made to them by the English in 1813 and 1814, merely for the purpose of lowering their extravagant pretensions, (and in which they succeeded,) cannot be considered as a war—that profound peace deprives them of the advantages of a warlike population. Their troops are few in number, not exceeding five thousand men, who cannot leave the frontiers and other places where they are now employed. Their militia and volunteers can retire in a moment; they are civic in every sense of the word, and we know what civic troops are. Their artillery is trifling, and they have scarcely any cavalry. They want officers accustomed to war; and even though we should allow them some power in defending the interior of their country, they are totally unfit for invading any other. We, on the other hand, in consequence of our independence against the Spanish troops during eleven years, and of the civil wars which have since occurred with fatal frequency, have a warlike and spirited population, not to be intimidated by difficulties, privations, or risks of a campaign, and possessing that sobriety which has so long distinguished them. Our chiefs and officers are accustomed to war, and have that skill and experience which is not to be acquired in a few months, nor by means of books in a closet. Without speaking of our well-tried infantry, our artillery is excellent; and our cavalry, both as to men and horses, that its superiority cannot be denied. To these advantages of a numerous army, and which can be easily augmented, we may add the respective situations of the two countries. The frontiers of the Anglo-Americans on our side are very near to some of our flourishing States; ours are more than 600 leagues, or 2,000 miles, from our seat of Government, and separated from the Departments in which there is either wealth or population by immense deserts offering no resources for war. The consequence of this is, that a battle lost by the Anglo-Americans would bring our troops upon their rich States of the South, whereas such a loss on our part would be to bring them to the dry and solitary deserts in the northern parts of Tamaulipas and New Leon.

Our coasts on the Mexican gulph, where our principal ports are situated, are naturally defended by bars, which allow only small vessels to enter, and render it difficult to effect a landing; and if the Government will add this natural defence by a proper distribution along the coast of small vessels armed with heavy guns, and some battalions of cavalry to scour the shores, we need fear nothing by sea on that side. On the Pacific we may adopt the same means, with this difference; that we may rely on the strong currents which defend our ports in that sea as effectually as the bars protect those on the gulph. Let us close our ports against the Anglo-Americans, and prevent the exportation of specie to their country. This alone would be a most important arm against them, particularly at the present moment, when the want of money, as every one knows, is creating the utmost confusion among them; and then let them send their commodities, by dozens if they please, to blockade our ports, as they certainly threaten. It will be for the European nations to say whether or not they will respect such blockades, as they would be the parties really blockaded. We, on our side, by giving commissions to cruisers, will have naval forces in abundance in our favor, even among the Anglo-Americans themselves, who would as leave have the money of their own countrymen as of their enemies. If the Anglo-Americans should invade us, they will enter a country of which they know nothing. They will have to be obliged to bring with them every thing which they will find every pass secured against them; and they will have to fight with soldiers defending their homes, their wives, and children; with soldiers tempered by a war of twenty six years, while the invaders have not the slightest idea of a battle, much less of a war. They will not be able easily to transport their artillery and cavalry, and much less to use them, as those arms are almost totally unknown among them; and lastly they could only bring into the field a drunken and disorderly rabble, headed by inexperienced officers; and we know what such are worth. Their rifle-men, of whose exploits their newspapers vaunt so much, may be very good for hunting deer, who do not fire back on them, nor charge them with bayonets; but they would be of little avail in an action, especially before a few squadrons of cavalry.

The Government paper, the *Diario del Gobierno*, contents itself with extracting these articles, except where it occasionally makes a few observations of the advantages of wars in general to nations.

With regard to the negotiations with the United States, the Government seems to have maintained a most rigid reserve, of which the opposition papers complain most loudly.

25TH CONGRESS.—EXTRA SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Monday, September 18, 1837.

Mr. RIVES gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to designate the funds in which the revenue shall be received.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a memorial from merchants of New York praying an extension of duty bonds—also a memorial from merchants

of New York praying a remission of duties. The former was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, and the latter was referred.

Mr. WRIGHT also presented a remonstrance from the inhabitants of Madrid, N. H., against the annexation of Texas. Similar remonstrances were offered by Mr. McKean, Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Walker.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution relating to a port of entry at Vicksburg, Miss., which lies one day.

The joint resolution transmitted from the House, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol and grounds adjacent, was taken up and agreed to.

TREASURY NOTES.

The bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes was taken up for consideration.

Mr. CALHOUN said it was clear that the Government had separated, and every consideration was in opposition to a union. The Government and Banks are separated by the operation of law, and cannot be reunited while that law remains in force. Suppose that difficulty overcome, where would you find the advocates of reunion. Not among the opposition, who predicted the evils which have resulted from the union nor among those who relied on it. Reason and experience have decided that if there must be such union, a U. S. Bank is indispensable. Not only so, but if we want bank notes as gold and silver, we are bound to create such a bank. Whatever we make money will be money, and we are bound to make it uniform. There is no other alternative but total disconnection, or the creation of a U. S. Bank. A difficulty exists against this last alternative, in the constitutional objections of a large party in this country, entitled to the respect and another in the number and power of the rival institutions which have sprung up. There would be a necessity that such a bank should have a capital of eighty or a hundred millions, with a due proportion of metallic capital. The collection of this amount of specie would produce another revolution equal to that which we have just experienced. He adverted to the condition of the Bank in 1816, which was very different from what its condition now is. We were then debtors to the Bank. He gave a brief history of the financial difficulties and operations of that period. A bankrupt law was then proposed. He was opposed to that measure then and now as harsh, but above all, as unconstitutional. He who would try a Bank of the U. S. States now would find the recoil overwhelming. As one of the States Rights party was opposed to a United States Bank, as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and tending to the concentration of power in the government. His own course in relation to the United States Bank was explained. He had submitted to a Bank under a state of things which he considered irreversible, in 1816. There was but one mode in which the government could re-unite itself with the Banks, but that was eminently objectionable—he meant by creating the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States the fiscal agent of the government. This would compel a resumption of specie payments in a less disastrous manner than by the establishment of a new Bank. But he would oppose this because he would not give his sanction to the creation of a bank wholly under the control of the State; and again he would not add to give the Bank a triumph over the government, much as he believed the government in the wrong in the late contest between them. He objected to a reunion which would make the credit of a Bank. He illustrated his argument by a reference to cases of a supposititious character in private life. As government operations contract or expand, so would the bank circulation. He traced the present disastrous condition of the country back to 1824, when the tariff system was remodelled. In 1828, the tariff was increased and fixed by a new tariff act. One effect was the expansion of bank currency; another was the increase of custom house bonds. These causes swelled the expansion of the circulation of the Bank of the United States in 1831, and it was not the fault of that institution that its issues were thus expanded. The recharter of the Bank of England in 1832 had its effect on the course of things. It was at this time that the President of the United States, not comprehending the real state of things, struck his blow at the United States Bank—a blow which completed the catastrophe. He was remarkable that the three great suspensions of specie payments now, in 1813, and in England in 1797, resulted from the connection of the Banks and the Government. He wished to know on what principle we could lend the credit of the government to a body of stockholders, in preference to any other citizens of the United States. The effect was to give a preference to one body to the injury of all the rest of the community. The increase of Banks was enormous, and is still increasing in an enormous degree. The various remedies proposed would be ineffectual to produce relief, and only effectual to increase the evil. He touched on the corrupt practices and corrupting influences, connected with legislation on the subject of banks. He then commented on the course of General Jackson, who had produced the intimate connection between the Government and the Banks in 1834, which had ever since existed, and which would for a long time commingle national politics and the Banks. If then there could be no reunion with the Banks, no U. S. Bank, nothing remains but to reorganise the Treasury to meet the new condition of things. He had not looked into the present bill; but he would object to any measure which unnecessarily swells the patronage of the government. The resumption of specie payments, however, under the existing law would renew the connection with the Banks. He would at a proper time submit an amendment providing that after the 1st January next three-fourths of the debts of the U. S. may be paid in the notes of specie paying banks, and gradually to reduce the proportion each year until the total separation shall be effected. He objected to the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest, because it looks like debt; but if issued without interest, the notes will form a new currency. He believed that if a total separation with the banks should take place, this should enter into our permanent policy, credit being indispensable, as our business concerns have become too extensive for gold and silver to satisfy. He laid it down as a principle that convertible paper is unsuitable for currency. Promissory notes are convenient between individuals; but the measure of safety between individuals is very different from the measure of safety in currency. This position he enforced and illustrated at some length, giving the conclusions to which he had arrived, that a government currency was the best which could be resorted to. In reference to revenue, the patient lies dangerously ill, afflicted with a burning thirst; but fortunately young and vigorous, having more to fear from the doctors than the disease—the disease is debt, and we must find means to discharge it. He looked to the capacity of the cotton and rice growing States to recuperate their energies abundantly. But they required the aid of the government. We have reached a new era. The days of surplus revenue are gone. He prized himself and the small party to which he belonged, on the course they had pursued, in striking the first blow at the root of the evil. He still rallied under the State Rights banner of 1798. Tattered and torn as it was, it should never be lowered with his consent. He concluded with moving his amendment, although not at this time in order. After the amendment was read, Mr. C. withdrew it, and it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WEBSTER asked to what Bill this amendment was offered.

Mr. BENTON said to the divorce bill—the bill that separates the Government and the Banks.

Mr. BENTON moved the bills which he

offered three years ago, as amendments, and moved the printing, which was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate. The amendments filling the blanks were agreed to, and the question being on the engrossment of the Bill.

Mr. BENTON made some remarks, in which he gave his views of the influence and increase of Banks. He stated that the Government would be able to turn these notes into hard money, before they went into circulation, so that they could not four times as much specie in a country as there was in 1816, and not one tithe of the distress which then existed. He wished to vindicate the bill from the character of a paper money bill. He was opposed to the issue of Treasury notes in a time of peace, and he would not have voted for it but that it partook of the character of a loan, and could be reimbursed out of the moneys of the Treasury in a short time.

Mr. NILES asked for the yeas and nays on the engrossment of the Bill, and they were ordered accordingly.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out all of the bill which relates to interest on the Treasury Notes. If they were to bear interest, they would be immediately substituted for the Cotton of the South as a medium of remittance to foreign countries.

Mr. WRIGHT hoped the motion would not prevail. He disapproved any design to compel the public creditor to take the Treasury Notes as an equivalent for gold and silver. He believed that the country would not now bear an emission of ten millions without interest, without depressing the notes in the market. He hoped the bill would be permitted to pass in its present shape, to undergo a trial for a few months, when the Congress would again be in session, and could remedy an inconvenience.

Mr. KING of Ga. referred to the fact that our projected Treasury drafts were equal to specie for some purposes, but not for currency. So in reference to the Treasury notes, every man will ask himself if they are worth specie. He did not fear that our paper notes would fly any more to Europe. He opposed the idea that by the exportation of these notes, the interest of the cotton planter would be injured. He hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. WALKER said the crop of Cotton was, now about to be picked out and sent to Europe and to put adrift at this moment any paper issue, which could be substituted for Cotton, would be to shut out the staple of the South as an export. He modified his motion so as to reduce the interest to three per centum.

Mr. WEBSTER said as the notes were redeemable a year hence, the addition of the interest would have little or no influence.

Mr. WALKER said interest was added to the bonds issued by the Bank of the United States to give them currency in Europe.

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish that a discretion should be left with the Secretary to make notes bear interest or not.

Mr. KING, of Georgia, doubted the practicability of getting these notes in circulation.

Mr. BENTON asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken, and the amendment was negatived—yeas 6, nays 40.

The question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill and decided in the affirmative yeas 43, nays 5.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to extend the time for the payment of duty bonds.

Mr. WEBSTER rose to propose an amendment to this bill. He did not think the time named (six months) would be sufficient. He moved to strike out "six" and insert "nine."

Mr. WRIGHT said he had hastily consulted the members of the Committee. The memorial received to-day from New York pressed for an extension of twelve months. In consequence of the importations being semi-annual, to fix six or twelve months would interfere with the period when a great number of cash duties will accrue. To adopt nine months would be to take a middle period of more convenience. He therefore would agree to the amendment.

Mr. SEVIER called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question was then taken on the amendment, which was decided in the affirmative yeas 42, nays 1.

The Bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being concurred in, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

Mr. WALKER moved to amend the Bill by striking out "two," "five" and "eight," as the periods for the payment of the instalments, and inserting "four," "six" and "nine" months. Mr. WRIGHT was willing to take three, six and nine months as the periods, and asked that the question be first taken on striking out "two" and inserting "four."

After a few words from Mr. GRUNDY, Mr. WRIGHT withdrew his opposition, and the amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to authorize merchandise to be deposited in the public stores.

No amendment being offered, the Bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. PUCHANAN asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. CLAY asked if the Bill was not intended to repeal all credits on imports, and if so, if there should not be a repealing clause.

Mr. WRIGHT said there was a repealing clause.

Mr. CLAY moved to strike out the exception in favor of fruits.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would not resist a motion to strike out, the same remark having been made by a practical merchant in the other House.

Mr. CALHOUN moved to postpone this bill.

Mr. WRIGHT left it to the Senate to determine.—He was ready to act at this time.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he moved to vote against postponement.

Mr. KING of Alabama, moved to postpone till Monday next.

Mr. CALHOUN assented to the modification, and the motion was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.

The Standing Committees in this body are as follows:

Foreign Relations.—Buchanan, Chairman.

Finance.—Wright, Chairman. Webster, Nichols, Benton, Hubbard.

Commerce.—King, of Alabama, Chairman. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvel.

Manufactures.—Niles, Chairman. Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

Agriculture.—Smith, of Conn. Chairman. Spencer, McKean, Linn, Black.

Militia.—Wall, Chairman. Swift, Clay, of Ala., Smith, Ind., Norton.

Naval Affairs.—Rives, Chairman. Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Williams.

Public Lands.—Walker, Chairman. Patton, Clay, of Ala., Roane and Prentiss.

Private Land Claims.—Linn, Chairman. Sevier, Bayard, Monton, Lyons.

Indian Affairs.—White, Chairman. Sevier, Tipton, Linn, Swift.

Claims.—Hubbard, Chairman. Tipton, Crittenden, Strange and Young.

Secretary.—Mr. Grundy, Chairman. Morris, King, Geo., Wall and Clayton.
Post Office.—Robinson, Chairman. Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.
Roads and Canals.—Tinton, Chairman. McKean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, 1837

"We assure our friend of the (Mobile) Advertiser, that there are only four V. B. Editors in old Kentucky, at this time, and they will be boxed up in less than one year and sent to the surgeon's dissecting room."

What a severe rebuke the above, from the last Louisville Journal is to the Democracy of Kentucky—that the whole party is unable, or unwilling to sustain four presses in the whole state! That Federal Whiggery has gained such an ascendancy, that in less than one year, the only four Editors who support the Government, are to be sent to the surgeon's dissecting room. We call upon the party to give the lie to the slanders of the Journal, by coming immediately forward and lending their aid. Let those who do not take a Republican paper, lose no time in subscribing for one, and paying in advance. Let all who now take such a paper and are in arrears therefore, delay not an hour in making payment. Let them send their arrearages, accompanied with the cash, and our work for it, the malevolent predictions of the Journal, will eventuate like most Whig prophecies.

As to the Gazette, we frankly admit that there is some danger of dissection. It is killed by patronage. Thousands of dollars are now due for which very heavy expenses have been incurred by the publisher, but which its patrons neglect to refund. Yet, if those who are indebted will square their accounts, a few additional prompt subscribers, will enable it to come forth semi-weekly by the first of the year 1838. To disprove the prediction of the Journal, we just ask our friends promptly to come forth, and hand us *Five Dollars* each for the Kentucky Gazette for 1838, and we pledge ourselves that it shall be issued twice a week during that year.

The Intelligencer of Tuesday informs its readers, that the government has thrown the laborers out of employment at New York, and speaks of starvation being the consequence. If the lazy rascals were disposed to work, we should think there would be no great danger of their starving. The New York Advocate and Journal of the 18th states that there is an agent in that city, who will pay the passage and \$30 per month, to laborers to work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal. If they choose to starve rather than to embrace such an offer, we have little commiseration for them.

The bill to postpone the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposits to the States, passed the Senate on the 15th inst., by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, and Wright—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, Knight, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster, White, and Young—17.

Late arrivals have brought Liverpool dates to the 24th and London to 23d August.

The new House of Commons it is said will consist of 345 Reformers and 313 Tories.

Cotton stands firm at last prices.

But little doing in the Stock market, but former prices were maintained.

The Cholera had nearly disappeared from Palermo.

The army of Don Carlos had reached within three leagues of Madrid, but had been forced to retire.

In New York specie had declined in price.—Southern funds were getting more in demand, and the rates of discount becoming less.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 19th, the following Bills were read the third time and passed:

To authorise the issuing of Treasury notes.

To extend the time for the payment of revenue bonds.

To adjust the remaining claims on the Deposite Banks.

On the engrossing the first Bill the yeas and nays were,—Yeas, 42; Nays, Messrs. Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard and Spencer,—5.

In the House at last dates, the Senate bills were progressing with opposition, but it was believed they would pass.

On the 18th Mr. Adams proposed a resolution,

"That the power of annexing the people of any independent foreign state to this Union, is a power not delegated by the constitution to the United States to their Congress, or to any department of their government, but is reserved to the people."

Which being declared not in order, he on the 19th asked leave to offer the same, and moved that the rule be dispensed with, which was referred, but the resolution was afterwards received, and, on his motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Wise offered the following resolution, which produced considerable debate, which was continued until the 22d and not closed on that day.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make it report to the next session of Congress.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed by ballot to inquire into the causes of the extraordinary delays and failures, and the enormous expenditures, which have attended the prosecution of the war against the Indians in Florida; that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that it have power to sit in the recess, and that it make it report to the next session of Congress.

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court, and with pleasure add its name to our extensive exchange list.

The Memphis Gazette estimates the number of emigrants who passed through that place for Texas, from the first to the 18th September, at one thousand.

On the 16th at Memphis, Kentucky, Baggins is quoted at 28 a 30, and Bale rope at 13 a 14 cents.

Special elections for two members of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, are to be held on the first Monday in November—one in Meade, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George Calhoun Esq.; the other in Hickman, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward George Esq.

"The Tories calling on Hercules." Under this very delicate caption, the Intelligencer of Friday last, declines any intention on the part of the Whigs, to lend their aid in relieving the country from its distressed condition, produced by overbanking, overtrading, and the distribution of the surplus money among the several States. [The writer of the article, C., who floundered so much on being called Caesar, appears not to have any qualms in applying the term *lory* to the Gazette.]

We have more charity for the whigs as a body, than to believe them so void of patriotism, as to stand in opposition to every proposition for the amelioration of the Country, until the friends of the administration shall be willing to perjure themselves, by violating the constitution, and chartering a bank of the United States.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the embarrassments of the Country have been produced from errors of the administration, is it the part of patriotism, to remain idle, and permit the country to continue embarrassed? Was this the course of Washington, when, by impudence, Gen. Braddock nearly lost his whole army? History is not to be relied on, or the course of this great patriot and real whig, was very different from the one contended for by the Intelligencer, and this forms the contrast between the whigs of the olden time, and the self dubbed whigs of this day. But we cannot believe the Intelligencer utters the sentiments of the whigs of its own party.

We have to apologise to the Intelligencer, for supposing that that print stood alone in the unflattering determination of opposing every ameliorating measure for the country—for since writing the above we find similar sentiments advanced in the Observer of yesterday, and quotations from the *Patriotic Baltimore Chronicle* to the same effect. The latter paper has avowed as its opinion, "The truth is the Bank of the United States is always the *STRONG-EST*, when they hold the *least* specie, and the country always the *RICHEST* when it has the *least* gold and silver."

Although we have kept aloof from the quarrels between the Medical Professors one of Transylvania, we have not been unobservant spectators. The press has teemed with abuse, written in a style unbefitting the character of a gentleman. THIS must cease—or the people will require to know why they have been so long misinformed, and grossly deceived, in giving their confidence, and parting with their money to sustain ignorance and duplicity, for both have been distinctly charged upon those for whose benefit our citizens have been so frequently required to repress their confidence.

If the Lexington Medical School cannot be sustained by the high reputation and standing of its several professors, without its friends assailing the reputation of others, we should say it is time to let it sink.

The time has not long passed, since it was deemed treason to our city, to utter one word against any of those who occupied medical chairs in our school. But no sooner is a severance effected, than the identical men, who were previously censured as possessing all the virtue and talents to be found in any community, are assailed by those who ought to have known them.

Does the filling a Lecturer's chair render its occupant honest, intelligent and capable? and does his severance from that chair, withdraw from him all the qualities, and render him a villain and an ignoramus?

An article in this paper, under the signature of *Docuery*, is perhaps less obnoxious to our views than some others which have appeared, and the law of retaliation may be plead in its defence; but we insert it on special request, and not with a conviction of its propriety.

Health of New Orleans.—A slip from the Baltimore American of the 22d inst., says:

A New Orleans paper speaks in strong terms of praise of the conduct of the Hibernian Society of that city, in relieving the distresses of sufferers by the prevailing fever. The disease had become very general in its attacks on natives as well as strangers, and scarcely a house was said to be free from its visitation.

By last night's Express mail we received a Mobile slip of the 16th, which contains the following information from New Orleans, presumed to be of date of 15th:

The New Orleans True American says: "The truth is, that for the last ten days, not less than sixty have died a day, and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, we feel assured we might, without any fear of exaggeration, double that number."

For the last ten days, the sickness has increased both in regard to numbers of cases and malignancy; and that too among the more respectable class of citizens; and no physician can be found in town but who will corroborate our statement.

The weather continues the same, with any increased coolness of nights and mornings.

From the Baltimore American.

A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrest of Mr. Greely, an American citizen, by the British authorities, while engaged in taking a census of the inhabitants in the disputed territory on our North Eastern Boundary. His release, on the demand of the National Executive, was also subsequently stated. We now perceive by the eastern papers that Mr. Greely has been again arrested by the British authorities, and taken a prisoner to Fredericton, for renewing the attempt to take the census.

The whole amount in the Banks in the city of New York on the 23d of August, which stood to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, is under half a million of dollars. In May last, when the Banks suspended specie payments, the government deposits were between three and four millions of dollars.—*Id.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

PHILIP K. LAURENCE to be Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

THOMAS SLIDELL to be Attorney for the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE FOURTH INSTALMENT OF DEPOSITS.

The bill on this subject was debated in the Senate to-day. Mr. Webster in an opening speech, indicated an intention to oppose every measure designed to extricate the Government from embarrassment. Although it was shown that the Government had not, by a million, the means to make the deposits required by the law of last session—that the even inadequate means on hand were unavailable, because the State banks could not or would not pay the balance and required postponement by way of relief from the demands of the Government—yet Mr. Webster insisted that the United States ought to borrow the money to deposit for safe keeping with the States. He is true to the federal doctrine, and a national debt is a national blessing, and was desirous that the General Government should run into debt to foreigners, simply to run the State Government in debt to it.

Mr. Webster was well answered by Messrs. Wright and Buchanan.

Mr. Calhoun, at the close of the debate, declared himself in opposition to Mr. Webster's views, and in favor of the bill. The deposit bill had, in his opinion, performed its office in disposing of the surplus. As there was now no surplus to deposit, he declared himself unwilling to create a debt by way of providing one for such a disposition.

ANOTHER HUMBUG.—Our neighbor Col. Webb is making a most unflattering picture of the whig members, accused the government of buying presses. Mr. Cholson, of Mississippi, said in reply, that the Bank bought a press for \$52,000. This coming to the ears of Col. Webb, he sent a letter to Mr. Cholson, saying that the speech reflected on his honor, was false, &c. and that he suspected Mr. G. meant to be personal, and had seized an occasion when he (Webb) had left the House, to abuse him. Mr. G. replied that he supposed, when he spoke, that Webb was in the house; and still thought it very likely that he was; that he should not hold himself accountable to Webb, but if Webb would get a gentleman to take up the quarrel, Mr. G. would be prepared to meet such a substitute on any terms.—Webb, after that, refused to receive any communication on the subject short of a challenge. If a challenge was sent, he said he would be ready in two hours. This is the substance of the matter, if we caught it right by hastily glancing over the account which the Col. himself published in the National Intelligencer.

The affair caused a good deal of inquiry yesterday for bloody news, though there was a queer cast upon the countenances of those who inquired, which indicated something besides anxiety. One man said he heard that Webb was winged? Another said that was likely; for a marksman who could hit him, must shoot flying. We have no idea that a man who went to Washington three times expressly to fight Duff Green, but could not make it out, will now be so imprudent as to head off a bullet from the pistol of any body. As to the present affair, he is evidently safe as a mouse in a mill. He will take nothing but a challenge, and that from a man who has already announced that he shoots nobody but gentlemen.

Journal of Commerce.

To PENSIONERS.—The following Circular, just issued from the Comptroller of the Treasury, will be interesting to many of our readers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—2nd COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, August 30, 1837.

SIR—In future, the oath to be taken by the attorney of a pensioner, under the act of July 4, 1835, may be taken before any person duly authorized by the laws of the State to administer oaths. The following form is substituted for form B. prescribed by the circular from this office of July 16, 1835.

very respectfully, sir,

your obedient servant,

ALBION K. PARIS, Comptroller

STATE (or TERRITORY) OF ———

County of ———

Be it known, that on the ——— day of ———, 183—, before me, a ———, duly

authorised by the laws of the State, to administer oaths, personally appeared ———,

the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that he has no interest whatever in the money he is

authorised to receive by virtue of the foregoing power of attorney, either by pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any person whatever.

Sworn and subscribed the day and year last above written, before me, ———

[NOTE.—This affidavit must be signed by the attorney, and may be taken before any person duly authorized by the laws of the State or Territory to administer oaths.

COMMUNICATED.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL'S CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Bradford.—In a recent article signed "A Physician," that appeared in the Louisville Journal, and which, by universal consent, is ascribed to the pen of Doctor Caldwell, among other falsehoods, Robert Wickliffe, Esq. Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, is charged with being guilty of "shameful misrepresentation," in the account he has given of the reorganization of the Medical Department, when he says Doctor Mitchell is "the author of a system of Chemistry."

This attack upon the feelings and character of Professor Mitchell, is so wanton and unprovoked, that were it generally known that Doctor Caldwell is the author of it, there could be found neither in reason or propriety any sufficient motive for a notice of it. This, therefore, is merely to point out the source from which it emanates, and to sustain what has been gratuitously charged upon Mr. Wickliffe as a "shameful misrepresentation."

The following are the facts we wish to make known to the public in reference to the System of Chemistry of Professor Mitchell:

The book was published by Messrs. Coray & Fairbank, at Cincinnati, in 1832, on their own account, the edition having been sold to those gentlemen, for a stipulated price. Beyond this the author never had a fraction of pecuniary interest in the work; and its introduction into

four or five western colleges, resulted from the exertions of the publishers, as a mere matter of profit. A second edition has been repeatedly called for, and would have appeared more than two years ago, if some insurmountable obstacle had not prevented; as very copious additions and some emendations were in readiness, with a view to republication.

During the past year, the publishers, named above, failed in business, and their assignee, E. W. Chester, Esq. attorney at law, and Editor of the Cincinnati Journal, sent their stock in trade, to the New York trade-sales, early last spring, in order to close the concern, as soon as possible. The stock, among other works, contained the balance of the edition of Doctor Mitchell's Chemistry, viz: one hundred and nine copies. The correctness of this statement can be verified, by the assignee, as well as by the surviving publisher, Mr. Coray.

That a review is not a just criterion of the value of any work, is well understood. The excellent system of Professor Silliman, published in 1831, (and of which a second edition has not yet appeared) was the subject of a most unkind and virulent attack, spread out to the enormous extent of about sixty pages, in pamphlet form. Neither Professor S., nor Professor M., supposed that they were giving to the public, a perfect book. They knew better; and all men of common sense also know that it is rather easier to detect blemishes, than to produce a faultless work.

Moreover, if reviews are to be considered infallible criteria by which the public are to judge of the merits of a literary or scientific production, surely the reputation of Doctor Caldwell as an author need not be envied by any man in existence. Though he says himself he has "written three times as much including fifty times as much original matter" as Professor Eberle, with the exception of the compliment paid him by Doctor Combe, of Edinburgh, a co-laborer in the cause of Phrenology, is written, and that nearly as good a looking man as himself. When Dr. Henry Miller, the colleague of Doctor Caldwell, and the denouncer of Doctor Cooke, was in this city a few weeks since, he was heard to contend that Professor Mitchell was all that Doctor Caldwell had said of him, and in addition, would be more useful to a Medical School than even Professor Silliman himself.

When Doctor Caldwell considered the propriety of coming to this city, he wrote him a letter of remonstrance on the subject—exhausting all his logic and rhetoric to dissuade him from it. He even went to Philadelphia to see the parents of Professor Mitchell in order to persuade them to join him in his remonstrance to their son. Finding every expedient unavailing either to persuade or deter him from joining the faculty of Transylvania, he is now an object of hatred and vindictive abuse.

This would have been the fate of Professor Silliman had he accepted the Chair of Chemistry in Transylvania, for when Doctor Caldwell was informed that Professor S., had been elected by the Board of Trustees, he immediately wrote to him on the subject endeavoring both to persuade and deter him from accepting. In fact, the Board of Trustees—and the citizens of Lexington were represented to him in the most odious light. Professor Silliman, however, happened to know Doctor Caldwell, and we have the satisfaction of knowing too that it was nothing contained in his letter that constituted any part of the reason which decided him not to accept. But had he have acted otherwise, his high character as a chemist, and his useful reputation as a man, could not have shielded him from the persecution and hatred of Doctor Caldwell.

But one reason can be assigned for the reckless and disreputable course of those who wish to establish a Medical School in the City of Louisville. They see themselves reduced to a state of absolute and irredeemable desperation, and remind us of Japanese slaves who commit the most furious and desperate acts under the maddest influence of opium, not only immolating the objects of their hatred, but also every one who comes in their way. This is what is termed running a mad and more graphically describes those who were ejected from the Medical Department of this city, than the name they have gratuitously assumed. We would not admonish them to pause or hesitate in the career they are running, for every additional effort only places them more and more in their true position, and sinks them lower and lower in public estimation. Would they but have the candor to write over their proper signatures, they would the sooner sink into oblivion and save us the trouble of pointing the finger of public censure to the true sources from which so much scurrility and calumny emanate. Indeed could they muster so much moral courage, we would be inclined to co-operate with them in rendering the distribution of their vituperative libellations as extensive as possible.

HONESTY.

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 19th inst. by the Eld. Jacob Gentry, Benjamin Ward, Esq. to Miss Nancy Barr.

This city, on Wednesday evening last, by Elder James Challen, Mr. William Henry, to Miss Hannah H. Fitch, daughter of Captain Samuel Fitch.

In this city, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. H. I. Leacock, Dr. Joseph Martin, of Louisville, to Miss Martha L. Hammett, of Virginia.

On the 14th inst. by Elder C. J. Smith, Mr. William Davis to Miss Ann W. Cuzart—all of Mercer county, Ky.

Also, on the 15th inst. by the same, Mr. Charles Joseph Cabell, of Missouri, to Miss Susan B. Allen, daughter of Thomas Allen, Clerk of the Mercer county Court.

DIED.—At his plantation in Holmes county, Miss. on the 18th ult. Maj. Benjamin W. Ennis, in the 64th year of his age. He was at the time of his death, a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.—*Patriot Citizen.*

Near Frankfort, on Monday last, Isham Talbott, Esq. a veteran of the Kentucky bar, and formerly a Senator in Congress from this state. In Shelbyville, on the 1th inst. Maj. Joseph Searall, a distinguished officer of the late war.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 34, for 1837.

57, 67, 43, 36, 56, 74, 65, 47, 55, 15, 4.

A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-3f

NEW BEER

At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-3f

Piano Forte Tuning AND REGULATING.
JOHN WILLIS,
PIANO FORTÉ TUNER, from the unrivalled Manufactory of R. Nixson Clark & Co., City of New York.
WILL make a stay of a few days in Lexington. Those persons having Pianos out of order, can depend on having them tuned, &c., in the most complete manner, by application to J. W., at the PHOENIX HOTEL.
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1837.—39-3f

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors,
CORNER OF MAIN AND LEXINGTON STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;
Such as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoats. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK AND MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

RAIL-ROAD AND STAGE NOTICE.
Travelling by the Rail-Road from Lexington to Louisville, THROUGH IN 11 HOURS!
THE CARS
LEAVE at 5 a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m.
THE GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE OF STAGES leaves FRANKFORT at 9 o'clock, a. m., and arrives at LOUISVILLE at 4 o'clock, p. m.
PASSENGERS entering at LEXINGTON for LOUISVILLE, have the preference of seats in this line.
BAGGAGE transferred from the CARS to the STAGES at the Office in Frankfort.
THE CARS also leave LEXINGTON at 3 o'clock, p. m., and FRANKFORT at 3 o'clock, p. m.
PASSENGERS leave LOUISVILLE in the GOOD INTENT OPPOSITION LINE at 5 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at FRANKFORT at dinner, and in time for the 3 o'clock Line of Cars for Lexington.
H. McCONATHY, AGENT, Rail-Road Office, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-4f

NOTICE.
WAS picked up on the road leading from Lexington to Richmond (near Colonel Roden's) ONE BAG CONTAINING WEARING APPAREL. The owner can have the same by giving a satisfactory description, on application to BUTLER HOWELL, 6 miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike.
39-3f

The Feather Renovator,
Is now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. Schooler's Bake Shop.
Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.
By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn-out Beds are cleaned and sized of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.
Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.
CALEB BROWN.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-4f

REMOVAL.
DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN FISCHER.
GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. SATTERWHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,
And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favor.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-4m

TO HIRE,
UNTIL Christmas, a likely NEGRO BOY 12 years old. He has been used to house work.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—39-3f

Kentucky State Lottery.
CLASS No. 37, for 1837.—To be drawn September 30th.
CAPITALS.
30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 3,140 dollars! \$3,000! \$2,500! \$2,000! and
50 PRIZES OF \$1,000!
Tickets—Ten Dollars.
P. S. The Kentucky Lottery after the first of October, will draw twice a week—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
A. S. STREETER, next door to City Library, Lexington, Sept. 28, 1

